

268,590 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was 194,822

# The Evening Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1896.

ONE CENT.

## SPANIARDS FOOLED AGAIN

Gomez and Maceo on the Road to Santa Clara.

### GEN. PANDO AWAITS THEM

Has an Insufficient Force, However, and Unless He Is Reinforced the Big Sugar Plantations Will Suffer. Former Cuban Editor Tortured to Death in the Penal Colony of Cuba.

(Special to The Times.)

Copyright by James Gordon Bennett. Havana, via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 24.—Gomez and Maceo, Saturday night, were officially reported to be encamped near Colon, which is two-thirds on the way across Matanzas province, on the road to Santa Clara.

In the light of recent dispatches it is plain that the Spanish forces, not through the lack of bravery, but because of the absence of united action under the control of some high commanding officer, have just missed a golden opportunity to strike a severe and perhaps decisive blow against the insurgents. The Spanish troops hitherto posted along the coast, by brigades, and with the authority and the skill to move the several commands according to some well-conceived military plan, there might have been a far different result. Gomez and Maceo might have met their Waterloo then. It looks now as if the center of interest will be quickly transferred to Santa Clara province.

Gomez and Maceo, while menacing with their left wing the city of Matanzas and the port of Cardenas, have sent their vanguard, under the escort of the rebel flank, toward the Ciénaga de Zapata, where the insurgent leaders are located, and are apparently pressing on with the bulk of their army, by forced marches, toward the Santa Clara frontier.

Leut. Gen. Pando is already in Santa Clara planning a warm reception for the rebels, but unfortunately for him, owing to the transfer of most of the Spanish columns previously to Havana and Pinar del Rio, he has now only a limited number of troops under his command, hardly sufficient, in fact, to protect the provincial capital, and principal property, and the insurgent army, which is now being heavily reinforced by sea, and is apparently pressing on with the bulk of their army, by forced marches, toward the Santa Clara frontier.

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## FATAL ENDING OF A FEUD.

One Man Killed in a Street Duel With Another.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 24.—Patrick Conniff shot and killed Patrick Walsh in the village of Durys, six miles west of Scranton, Saturday night. Both are married men and have families. The tragedy occurred about 11 o'clock and was the outcome of ill feeling which had existed between the two men for some months.

They met in front of Burns' saloon, and both were considerably intoxicated at the time. They quarreled, and Conniff drew a revolver and began firing. Walsh dropped to the sidewalk and died almost instantly. Conniff gave himself up to the town constable and was locked up at Piquette.

## THREE FINANCIAL BILLS

Banking and Currency Committee to Consider Legislation.

Measure Permitting Banks to Issue Circulation to the Par Value of Their Bonds.

It was decided by the House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning that at their next meeting they will consider three bills of more than ordinary importance, which were one of the recommendations of the late Pan-American Congress.

One bill permits banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds. Another bill restricts the borrowing of a bank's funds by the officers without the full knowledge of the directors, while the third looks to the establishment of an international bank, which was one of the recommendations of the late Pan-American Congress.

The first bill named will provoke the greatest discussion. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, while not objecting to the measure so long as it does not involve a change in the present financial system, is in favor of the measure, which, in his opinion, will not give relief to the Treasury. At least half the members of the committee are either bankers or connected with banking institutions, and these gentlemen, it is understood, regard the proposition favorably.

The vote in the committee on reporting it, therefore, is expected to be close. It is predicted that the bill having reference to the borrowing of money from banks by its officers will be defeated, as it is believed the publicity given to the condition of banks by the periodical reports made to the Committee on the Currency are a sufficient safeguard to the institutions.

The committee look with considerable favor upon the bill establishing an international bank in this country, but the question has been raised if such a measure would not be unconstitutional.

The resignation of John K. Cowan of Baltimore as a member of the committee was received by the chairman and laid before the committee, amid a general expression of regret that the services of so distinguished a member should be lost both to the committee and Congress. It was also announced that Mr. Cowan's resignation as a member of the House would be reported by the Speaker today.

## ICE THROWN FROM A ROOF.

Franks of Mischievous Boys Lead to Serious Results.

For some time past people residing in the vicinity of the Cairo flats, on N street, have been greatly annoyed by the noise and confusion caused by the action of the dynamite in the big building. These are particularly disturbing at night.

A couple of months ago Mr. William T. Nolan, who owns the house at No. 1613, next to the Cairo, brought suit for \$10,000 damages, alleging that the value of his property, as a residence, has been destroyed by this annoyance.

At the time of the erection of the building Mr. Nolan's house was considerably damaged by falling brick and obstructions, and he claims this was only in part made good by Mr. Schneider, the proprietor of the Cairo, the latter refusing to make the repairs.

Since the institution of the suit by Mr. Nolan, Schneider is charged by the former, has made things still more unpleasant for his neighbors. Late yesterday afternoon a number of boys, who were among whom were some of Schneider's nephews, ascended to the roof of the Cairo and began throwing missiles down onto the adjoining houses. At last they succeeded in tumbling off the roof several large blocks of ice as big as water buckets.

One of the boys, the roof of a small house in the rear of the Cairo, tenanted by a colored man named Beveridge. The ice crashed through the roof and completely demolished it. A smaller piece hit Beveridge's little boy and dislocated his shoulder.

The noise created by the breaking of the roof attracted a large crowd to the scene, and it was only after considerable difficulty that the actions of the mischievous boys were stopped.

## SALVATIONISTS MAY REBEL.

Indications of a Revolt Against the Removal of Booth.

New York, Feb. 24.—There is much excitement at Salvation Army headquarters today and indications of an extensive revolt owing to the removal of Ballington Booth from the command of the army.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth arrived at headquarters and began to hold a conference with some fifteen officers, who are known to be very friendly to them. This conference was interrupted by the entrance into the room of Miss Eva Booth, Col. Nichol and Col. Eadie.

Miss Booth demanded to be heard, and the Ballingtons Booth left the room. She then addressed the officers and requested them to attend the regular noon meeting of the army. They complied with the request, but the interrupted conference will be resumed this afternoon.

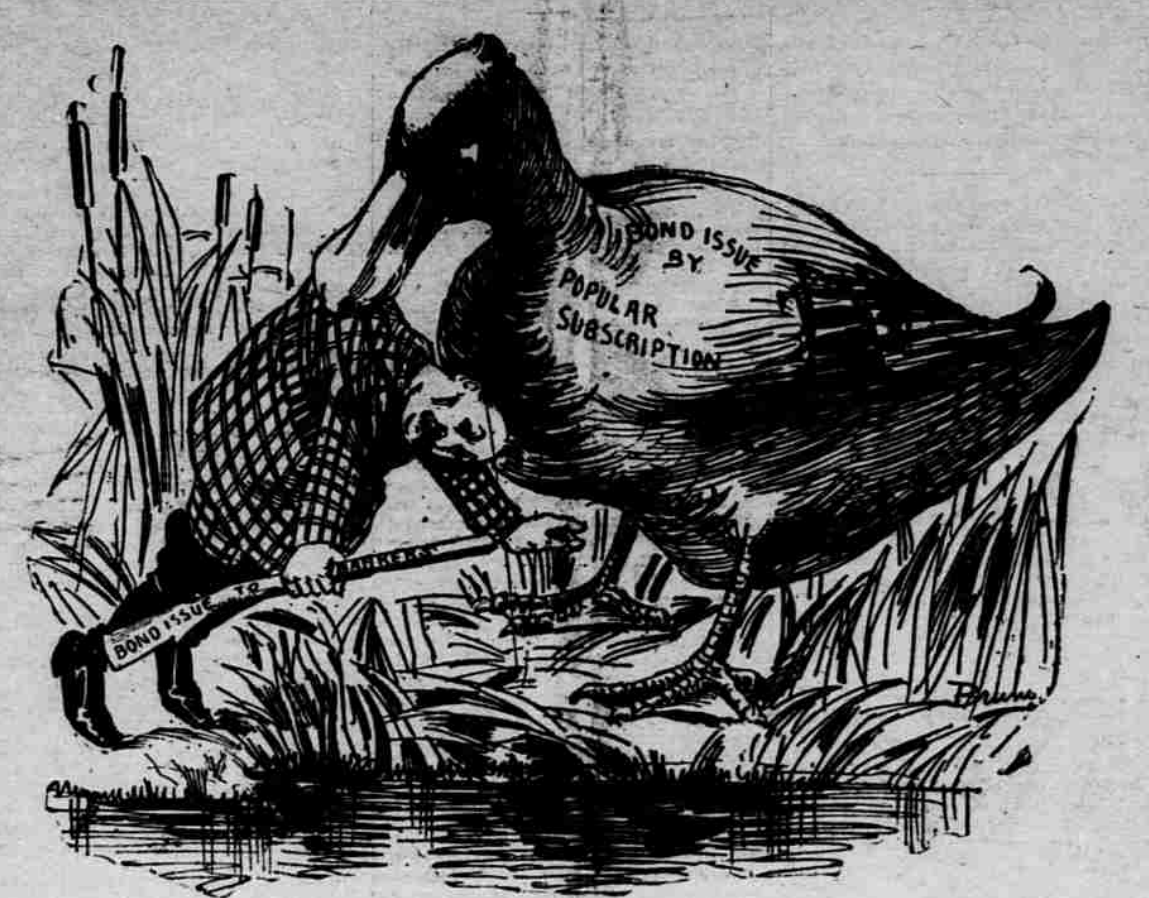
Acting on the advice of his lawyer, Ballington Booth has declined to surrender title to the property of the army until his resignation has been officially accepted. There are already signs of open rebellion in the army, several of the officers having flatly refused to obey the orders of Col. Eadie, who is the temporary commander.

J. J. Holliswood, formerly fiscal secretary to Ballington Booth, said to a reporter today that the old commander would likely continue at the head of the army as an independent organization.

## Laborer Died at His Work.

Reuben Root, a colored laborer, employed on the street at Thirty-second and P streets, died suddenly while at work about 9 o'clock this morning. Root lived at No. 927 Grant avenue northwest.

John Kuris was called when he was taken ill, but did not arrive until death had supervened. The body was removed to the Rev. Mr. Root's residence and Coroner Hanson's men are at the scene.



The One Duck He Didn't Shoot.

## BURNED IN THE DUNGEON

Frank Prum, a Poorhouse Inmate, Caused His Own Death.

SET FIRE TO THE BEDDING

The Old Man Had Been Refractory and Was Placed in the Much-Favored Cell—His Screams Were Not Heeded Until Smoke Was Detected—Criticism of the Officials.

Frank Prum, an inmate of the almshouse, more than 70 years old, died at the Washington Asylum Hospital on Saturday as the result of burns and inhalation of smoke received while confined in the dungeon of the workhouse.

The facts in the case have been, up to this time, difficult to learn, as the death involves a criticism of the workhouse methods. Mr. Prum, it is believed, set fire to his bedding.

The old man had been an inmate of the almshouse for some time, and was very well liked by his fellow inmates. He was given permission last Saturday to come to the city, and returned late in the evening, it is said, in an intoxicated condition. He had some trouble with a younger man living at the almshouse, and they came to blows, but the fight was soon over.

PUT IN THE DUNGEON. Shortly afterward, it is stated, Mr. Everett, one of the officers, arrested Mr. Prum, with the help of the man with whom he had had the difficulty, and although he was not violent, but debauched, he was thrown into the dungeon. This is a fire-proof cell, used for refractory prisoners, in a distant part of the building, and is much feared by them.

About half an hour after Mr. Prum had been placed in this cell screams were heard, but no attention was paid by the keepers, as prisoners confined there frequently kick up a rumpus.

Some time later, the screams having died away, the smell of smoke was detected by Keeper Everett, who was sitting in an upper hall, and he traced it to the dungeon. The door was thrown open and a great volume of smoke poured out, filling the building and greatly alarming the other inmates. All of them, to the number of several hundred, were in a panic condition, and many had snatched their few belongings, ready to escape from the building if threatened.

In the meantime Mr. Everett and others had entered the cell and found that the smoke and flames proceeded from the bedding placed there. Mr. Prum was lying unconscious near a door leading into the engine room and was very badly burned.

The fire was put out, no other damage than the loss of the bedding resulting, and the burned man was wrapped in blankets and taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had inhaled a great deal of smoke and had received burns on the head and arms.

He was in very great pain, and when conscious screamed constantly. The flesh came off the burnt portions, and it was seen by the doctors that he could not recover. He died Saturday. His remains are still at the hospital, and no certificate of death has been given to the Health Officer.

The inmates say that the practice of putting refractory prisoners in the dungeon and leaving them there, as is frequently done overnight, with no one to watch them, is inhuman, and the asylum officials are fortunate in not having similar instances of violent death.

Local Option Law Causes a Failure. Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 24.—Falk & Lamey, wholesale liquor dealers, closed their doors this morning. The failure is attributed to hard times and the Nicholson law. The firm claims to have \$12,000 in assets, consisting of saloon property that has been refused license under the local option clause of the Nicholson law.

Dr. Jamieson on His Way to London. Devonport, Feb. 24.—The steamer Victoria, with Dr. Jamieson on board, has sailed for Southampton or London. The strictest secrecy was observed in regard to the prisoners and nobody was allowed to board the ship.

Tobacco Dealer Assassinated. Charles M. Wyntman, a tobacco dealer at No. 1612 Seventh street northwest, filed an assignment today to Chase Rys. Assets are given as \$1,240 and liabilities stated \$10 to \$1,858.

Empress Francis Joseph at Mentone. Mentone, Feb. 24.—Empress Francis Joseph of Austria arrived here today. He was met by the empress, with whom he entered an open carriage, and was driven to Cape Martin.

A Case Which Has Been Before the Courts for Years. The case of the National Express and Transportation Company against M. F. Morris, executor of E. T. Merrick, came to trial before Judge Bradley this morning. This case is a test for about forty suits filed here on March 22 and 23, 1895. The matter has been before the courts ever since, and has even been carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Nearly \$100,000 is involved, and the defendants include some of the best known business men in the District.

Italian Campaign in Abyssinia. Rome, Feb. 24.—Advices from Abyssinia state that Gen. Barattieri is concentrating the Italian army near Adua and is occupying the pass at Gascolica, near Mareb, in strong force. The entire Abyssinian army has retired to Osoebi and abandoned all contact with the Italians.

INVESTIGATING MAN CHOSEN. He Will Investigate and Report on the Effect of Principle of Reciprocity. The subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee to whom was referred the work of selecting an expert who shall investigate and report on the effect of the principle of reciprocity, which was one of the features of the McKinley law, and examine the tariff laws of other countries, with whom we have commercial relations, to determine the extent to which that principle can be generally applied, made its report to the full committee today.

The gentleman selected by them is Mr. William E. Curtis, a newspaper correspondent of this city. The subcommittee's recommendation was adopted without objection.

GEN. RUNYON'S FUNERAL. Simple Yet Impressive Ceremony at St. Paul's Newark. Newark, N. J., Feb. 24.—The funeral services of Theodore Runyon, late ambassador to Germany, were held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Admission to the church was by invitation exclusively, and only the members of the family in this country and the national, State and city dignitaries were permitted to enter.

## MRS. GRESHAM'S PENSION

Senate Debate Results in Granting \$100 a Month.

HILL PROTECTS CARLISLE

For the Reason That He Is a Democratic Official, and Even if the Latter Was His Worst Political Enemy, Cuba's Cause Again Defended by Senator Morgan.

In the Senate today the bill granting a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, as brigadier general (with an amendment reported by the Pension Committee reducing the amount to \$100), was taken up.

Mr. Turpie moved that the amendment be concurred in. He proceeded to address the Senate on the subject.

He said that the appointment of Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State by President Cleveland had taken the country by surprise, as Mr. Gresham had never been known as a member of the Democratic party. It had been regarded as a quite singular and broad departure from established usage.

Mr. Gresham had gone into the office of Secretary of State as a stranger to those of his own household, and his position at first was one of practical isolation. But he had not long. The man himself was never not for long. The man himself was never isolated. His modesty, his truth, his moderation of character and his uniform courtesy soon established between him and his colleagues and the members of the two houses that intimate and direct relation so necessary to the successful administration of his high office.

His career had been from the camp to the court, and from the court to the Cabinet. He had received high honors from both the great parties of the country, as if nature had given him some strange right of primogeniture.

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill granting Mrs. Gresham a pension of \$100 a month was passed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, rising to a question of privilege, referred to correspondence in a New York paper reflecting upon that committee for the special privilege which was granted to the Senate last Wednesday.

He stated that instead of 120 bills being passed in an hour, there were sixty-seven bills passed in two and three-quarter hours. The total increase in these bills was exactly \$1,000 per month, or \$12,072 per year.

Mr. Hear remarked that Congress could not do its year's work in ten years if it did not rely on the reports of its committees.

Mr. Buckley, a member of the Committee on Pensions, defended the work of that committee. What the chairman had said as to the care exercised by that committee in scanning pension bills was entirely true.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Lodge for investigation by the Finance Committee of all facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds from 1894 to 1896, inclusive, was taken up and a substitute for it was offered by Mr. Peffer, enlarging the scope of the inquiry and directing it to be made by a select committee of five Senators.

Mr. Lodge moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. Hill desired to discuss the subject, but was cut off by the motion to lay on the table. Mr. Lodge remarking that he had made that motion, so as to cut off discussion.

"I will find an opportunity of making my remarks on that subject," Mr. Hill said.

The motion to lay the substitute on the table was disagreed to. Yeas, 16; nays, 34. Mr. Harris moved to reconsider, and Mr. Peffer, by striking out the provision for a select committee, and allowing the inquiry to be conducted by the Finance Committee.

MR. HILL'S CHANCE CAME. Mr. Hill said that, so far as Mr. Lodge's resolution was concerned, it was not objectionable in form. It treated the Secretary of the Treasury courteously and was, in other respects, entirely reasonable. But he did not assume that it was the province of the Senate to investigate every subject that might be suggested by a Senator.

Before voting for such an investigation, the Senate should ascertain the motive behind it, and the objects to be achieved by it. It was a strange thing that every act of a Department was to be investigated on the simple bare suggestion of a Senator.

The better rule in such cases was that, before ordering an investigation, there should be something tangible presented, something definite, something reasonable. But he did not assume that it was the province of the Senate to investigate every subject that might be suggested by a Senator.

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## NEWSPAPER MAN CHOSEN.

He Will Investigate and Report on the Effect of Principle of Reciprocity.

The subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee to whom was referred the work of selecting an expert who shall investigate and report on the effect of the principle of reciprocity, which was one of the features of the McKinley law, and examine the tariff laws of other countries, with whom we have commercial relations, to determine the extent to which that principle can be generally applied, made its report to the full committee today.

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Simple Yet Impressive Ceremony at St. Paul's Newark.

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The body of the dead ambassador rested in a metallic casket in front of the pulpit, guarded by a detail of eight comrades from Lincoln Post, G. A. R. The casket was draped with a silk flag, on which rested a laurel wreath, the gift of the city of Hoboken. The pulpit was a mass of drapery, hung in heavy folds, relieved by candelabra from out of American and German flags.

The floral offerings were many and of richest design. The wreaths of laurel and lilies, presented by Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, and from the ambassadors of other nations at Berlin, reflected by a local florist, rested near the casket. Wide bands of white silk bore the wreaths of Emperor William and his consort and bore their monograms in gold. The wreath from the Berlin embassy bore the words, "Answarworts Amen."

The services were made simple by request. Thousands of persons lined Broad and Marshall streets, as the casket was borne out to the hearse by six pallbearers, conducted by these honorable pallbearers: United States Senator James Smith, Alexander T. McGill, Garrett A. Hobart, Robert F. Ballantine, Charles Roederling, John F. Dryden, Anna Hook, David A. Dege, J. Frank Post, Frederick Freilinger, William B. Guild, F. Wolcott Jackson, Thomas N. McCarter, Franklin Murphy, Joseph W. Plume, Cortlandt Parker, William A. Righter, William Strainby, Eugene Vandergrift and Edward H. Wright.

Gen. Plume and staff conducted the body to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where it was placed in a receiving vault. The services at the grave were in charge of the Masonic fraternity.

The remains will be permanently interred next May, when Mr. Runyon and his daughters return from Germany. The city hall was draped in mourning and flags were flown at half mast on all the public buildings in the city.

Neither ex-President Harrison nor his Secretary wrote to Dr. Brown. New York, Feb. 24.—Ex-President Harrison stated today, through his private secretary, Mr. Tibbets, that he had not completed arrangements for his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick, and no date whatever has been fixed upon for the ceremony.

It was published in the morning newspapers that he would be married on April 6, and that the Rev. J. Wesley Brown of St. Thomas' Church would officiate.

To a reporter Mr. Tibbets said today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that neither the ex-President nor he, as private secretary, had written to the Rev. Dr. Brown fixing any date.

"No date," he continued, "has been fixed, and I am sure Dr. Brown never authorized the announcement that April 6 was the date. It is already published, but they are, of course, unauthorized and without any foundation."

"When will the ceremony take place?" "The details of the marriage have not been arranged yet. It may be a week or so before the date is fixed."

"Will the marriage ceremony be pronounced in St. Thomas' Church?" "That I cannot say, because the arrangements have not been settled yet."

Mr. Dimmick is a regular attendant at St. Thomas' Church, and it is generally supposed that she will be married there. The ex-President will remain here a week.

ALICE MORAN'S WILL. Conveys Real Estate to a Number of Relatives. The late Alice Moran of No. 2085 M street northwest, by her will, dated March 25, 1893, names Thomas J. Stanton and Patrick Holleran executors.

The paper gives the real estate conveyed to the testatrix by John F. Ennis, trustee, and Joseph L. May to Margaret Moran, a daughter-in-law for the benefit of her children; also to James D. Daly, a son-in-law, the real estate conveyed to the testatrix by Helen M. Gummell, with remainder to Margaret Moran.

Mr. Daly is also to have the business and stock of groceries of No. 2805 M street northwest. Both these bequests are for the benefit of Mrs. Moran's grandchildren. Maria Burke, Mary A. Quinn and James Connolly are to have \$50 each. The residue goes to Mr. Daly absolutely.

The will was filed today.

WHITE METAL MORE ACTIVE. Silver Certificates Went Up Several Points on 'Change Today. New York, Feb. 24.—Silver was more active at the Stock Exchange today, certificates rising to 70. Dealers reported a better demand from London for Indian account. Stocks have been considerably reduced of late because of the falling off in production, which in turn was due to the low price obtained for the metal.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 69,991 ounces of silver bullion against which seventy certificates are outstanding. At the board 40,000 ounces brought 69 1-4 to 70. Bar silver rose to 68 7-8. Mexican dollars advanced to 54 1-2 to 55 1-2.

Nominations Sent the Senate. The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Second Lieut. W. A. Campbell to be first lieutenant, and also those of a number of postmasters.

Right of Way After the Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill. When Chairman Babcock of the District Committee claimed the floor for the consideration of bills on the District calendar, Mr. Sherman, in charge of the Indian appropriation bill, said he was very anxious to complete that measure, and suggested that the regular District day follow immediately upon the passage of that act.

Mr. Babcock said this arrangement would be satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. Bailez called attention to the fact that the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case had been made a special order for tomorrow, and might interfere with the proposed agreement.

Mr. Richardson said no order had been made, but simply notice given that it